

Supreme Council Expected To Consider Fate Of Hun Colonies

France and Great Britain Agreed They Shall Not be Given Back.

BELGIUM WANTS PART OF CONGO

Expect Rapid Progress in Work of Fixing Peace Terms for Germany.

Paris, Jan. 27.—The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference met at 10:30 o'clock this morning. There was a full attendance of the members.

A number of technical advisers on colonial matters, including three Americans, accompanied the various delegates as they entered the foreign office for the day's session. The Supreme Council adjourned at 12:15 o'clock.

President Wilson went at once to the Hotel de Crillon, the American headquarters, where he had a conference with Colonel E. M. House, Samuel Gompers and other labor representatives had been in conference with the American delegation. The discussion was immediately suspended upon the President's arrival, to permit him to have a private talk with Colonel House.

The council of ten, as the French now call the ministers of the five great powers, had before it for consideration today in executive session among other things the questions of territorial adjustments, the abolition of conscription and the economic reconstruction of Germany. These questions, in accordance with the settled method of procedure, will be referred by the council to suitably picked commissions.

One of the questions which the Supreme Council was expected to take up today was the ultimate fate of the German colonies. France and Great Britain, it is declared, are agreed that under no consideration shall the colonies revert to Germany. One reason for such a decision is that Germany is unable to establish submarine bases in her colonial possessions. The British attitude is as yet undecided.

Delegates of the small powers will meet at the foreign office this afternoon to choose their representatives to sit on the commissions provided for in the resolutions passed by the Peace Conference on Saturday. It was understood this morning that the great powers had undertaken to reconsider the decision that the small powers shall have between them only five members on these commissions without waiting for a decision on this question, however, the commission will get to work at once.

EX-KAISER IS GETTING GROUCH

London, Jan. 27.—William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor, has grown very surly and rarely speaks a word to his men servants and guards, according to the Mail's correspondent at Amerongen.

His last recorded remark was made a few days ago, when he said that "time at Amerongen was nearly up."

It is said, his wife, on the other hand, maintains a cheerful disposition and shows an interest in the welfare of the people living near the castle where she is living.

The correspondent says: "The former emperor is being gradually deserted by everyone, he receives practically no visitors, and his formerly voluminous correspondence has become very small."

TWO FLY ACROSS MEDITERRANEAN

Paris, Jan. 27.—The French admiralty up to ten o'clock this morning had received no news from the aviators, Lieutenant Rogot and Captain Cole, who flew across the Mediterranean yesterday from Marseilles to Algiers and were expected back at Marseilles between six and seven o'clock Sunday night.

It is believed that the aviators were compelled to land on the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, as they made the trip to Algiers in five hours. A three hundred horsepower airplane was used.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT BRUSSELS

Brussels, Sunday, Jan. 26.—(Havas)—President Wilson intends to accept the invitation of King Albert to visit Brussels. It is said in well informed circles, but has not fixed the date for his trip because of the press of business in Paris.

Wilson Visits Battle Front And France's Ruined Places

Only Comment "No One Can Put Into Words the Impressions I Have Received Amongst Such Scenes of Devastation and Ruin"—Sees Bellau Wood, Chateau Thierry and Rheims.

Paris, Sunday, Jan. 26.—(By the Associated Press)—President Wilson today made his first trip to the battle front and devastated regions, visiting Chateau Thierry and Rheims. At the close of a tour that took him through a dozen villages, ending in the ruins of the historic cathedral at Rheims, he said:

"No one can put into words the impressions I have received amongst such scenes of desolation and ruin."

That was Mr. Wilson's only expression of his after a trip that every Frenchman has been hoping he would make before he takes part in deciding what is to be extracted from Germany for the devastation of northern France.

Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Admiral Grayson and a very small party Mr. Wilson left the Murat residence early today and motored to Chateau Thierry, where lunch was taken. The party then proceeded by motor to Rheims, passing through many ruined villages and along the old fighting lines. After visiting Rheims the presidential party boarded a special last part of the motor trip was made train and returned to Paris.

The first fighting ground was reached as the party neared Gelleu wood, immortalized in the history of the war by the gallant fighting of American marines. The motor cars turned off the main roads and crawled perilously through back lanes to bring the President close to the place where the fighting took place. The farmers were plowing the shell cratered fields as the President stood beside the graves of one hundred or more American boys who gave their lives at that point and looked across the strategic valley to Belleau wood, a mangled mass of tree trunks and underbrush, but now a national monument to the marines who fought there.

Colonel Edward M. Watson, who commanded an artillery battalion in the fight and was later chief of staff of the Seventh-seventh Division in the Argonne fight, stood beside President Wilson and Brigadier General William W. Harris and told the story of the battle.

Then Mr. Wilson drove up the hill where the American troops suffered the heaviest losses. The divisions mustered there to crush the "green horns" and where the advance of Paris was checked. This was near Chateau-Thierry. Mr. Wilson saw the ruins of bridges over which the Americans thrust back the enemy line and the shell-marked houses which survived the battles.

The mayor of Chateau-Thierry greeted Mr. Wilson who responded quite informally. He then drove on towards Rheims, passing along the old battle line between long lanes of barbed wire entanglements now rusting away in the first winter of peace. Between long muddy trenches reached over the hills and down into hollows as far as the eye could see and just the wrecks of dugouts, ammunition dumps, aviation sheds, hospitals, barracks and all the other litter left by the defeated enemy in his flight.

American, as well as French, graves lay along the roadside. There were German graves, too. Desecrated cemeteries were found in many cases. There was a constant panorama of destroyed or charred vineyards, gardens and homes.

The President was welcomed at Rheims by the mayor and a committee to whom Mr. Wilson explained that he had not come to the devastated region because he had been so long engaged at Paris with the business of making peace. Before going to the cathedral he passed through the streets of a deserted city which was once the home of 115,000 people, but where less than 5,000 now are living out an existence among the ruins. He visited Red Cross canteens where hundreds of destitute persons are fed night and day and the hospital where the injured and sick are cared for.

A light blanket of snow covered the ground as the President drove up to the cathedral and Rheims, ravished and asked in all its misery and desolation, looked like a graveyard in the moonlight. There were more crows in the air, circling over the ruined

250 GERMANS TO BE CITIZENS

About 250 petitions for citizenship are scheduled to be heard before Judge Greene in the Superior Court on February 4th. The great bulk of these petitioners are German and Austrian aliens whose naturalization has been deferred on account of the war. The Department of Labor has reviewed the claims of each individual applicant and in many cases, on account of exemplary conduct during the war, the Department has been liberal in its discretion and have exempted several alien enemies from laws applying to enemy aliens and these Germans and Austrians are eligible for citizenship.

The rule which required that an enemy alien must have declared his intention of becoming a citizen two years previous to the declaration of war by the United States before he would be considered for citizenship has been disregarded in some cases.

KING PETER OF SERBIA

Basle, Sunday, Jan. 26.—King Peter of Serbia, who has been ill, has suffered a new attack and is said to be in a serious condition, according to advices from Laibach.

Railroad administration reports a surplus of cars held throughout the country.

U. S. SOLDIERS CHARGED WITH MANY CRIMES

34 Murders, 220 Assaults and 500 Serious Fights Laid At Their Door.

ALL OCCURRED IN DECEMBER

Audacity of "Bad Lot" Grown Greatly Since Signing of the Armistice.

Paris, Jan. 27.—Thirty-four murders, 220 day and night assaults and nearly 500 serious fights due to American soldiers occurred in the Department of the Seine during the month of December, says the *Matin* today in reverting to the subject of the re-organization of the American police in Paris.

The re-inforcement of the police contingent had been demanded by Brigadier General William W. Harris, the newspaper asserts, and with the new organization effect police operations have been carried out on a whole scale, especially in the Montmartre section, resulting in the arrest of many American deserters.

The American police in Paris had previously been chiefly recruited, the *Matin* points out, among American officers and soldiers who had been wounded. Their main duty was to give information to American soldiers in the streets and to regulate trifling offenses and carry out night patrols. The majority of the members of this force, however, were not capable of dealing with serious crimes, adds the newspaper, which cites the December statistics as proving the inefficiency of such policing.

Another of the Paris newspapers, the *Intransigent*, welcomes the re-inforcement of the American police service in these days when, it says, attacks by armed men were becoming more common and jewelry stores were being robbed in full daylight in the main streets. "For it must be said," says the *Intransigent*, "and our friends of the United States deplore the fact like ourselves, that the audacity of some of their 'bad lot' has grown marvellously since the armistice."

The *Intransigent* adds that the bar of Maxims has been closed to officers, American, French, and others, because, according to the prefecture of police, of violations against the liquor selling regulations and not "owing to widely rumored incidents." These rumors, the newspaper adds, were that a fight occurred in the bar in which American officers took part, some of the reports having it that one of the participants was killed, another that a French officer had been killed, while still another version was that two Americans had been killed.

FOOD STUFFS GO TO ITALY

Vienna, Saturday, Jan. 26.—A second train load of food stuffs from the British army in Italy left Vienna today and is expected to reach here on Wednesday next. The distribution of the first train load, which arrived recently, has been begun under the supervision of Major Bathell, chief of the British military mission. As food stuffs are still commanding fabulous prices in Vienna, special precautions have been taken to prevent them falling into the hands of profiteers.

Most of the provisions sent will be distributed free among the poorest of the city's population. In addition, the military mission is continuing to furnish weekly rations for the 600 British residents here.

Arrangements have been completed with Italy for the regular shipment of food stuffs to Vienna. It is hoped that a train load will arrive almost daily and that similar arrangements can be made with Switzerland, so that before long Vienna's food situation may be materially relieved.

RELEASE YALE MOBILE UNIT

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 27.—Word came to the office of Yale University today from Colonel Flint, of Mobile Hospital No. 39 (Yale mobile unit) stating that New England and New York members of the command will probably be demobilized at Camp Devens this week. Men from other sections will be sent to camps nearer their homes for discharge. Most of the nurses are on the ship *Monticola* and are scheduled to leave France about January 30.

Secretary Stokes in making public the notice added:

"The unit not only rendered the most important services to the American wounded on the western front, but served as a model which was copied by the United States government for similar work. Its work as the pioneer American mobile hospital unit was most important as from humanitarian and an educational point of view."

PAY RATE FOR CARMEN.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Car men employed by the Boston and Worcester Street Railway company were awarded a base pay rate of 42 cents per hour today by the war labor board. The pay was fixed at 44 cents at the end of three months' service and 47 cents after one year. Employees other than car men were awarded a minimum of 42 1/2 cents per hour.

RESTAURATEUR DEAD

New York, Jan. 27.—Andrew Shanley, one of four brothers famous as New York restaurateurs, died here today of pneumonia. Mr. Shanley was 65 years old and came to the United States from Ireland 22 years ago. Two of the brothers after amassing fortunes in the restaurant business, dissolved partnership and opened places of their own.

Arrangements Made To Bring 300,000 Men Home Each Month

McAdoo Urges Five Year Gov't Control Of Railroads

Says It Is a Necessity For the Development of Inland Waterways and For Co-ordination of Railroads and Waterways With New American Merchant Marine.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Jan. 27.—W. G. McAdoo, former director general of railroads and former secretary of the treasury, made public today a telegram in which he urged five year government control of the railroads as a necessity for the development of inland waterways and for the co-ordination of the railroads and waterways with the new American merchant marine. The telegram, addressed to Albert Krell, chairman of the Miami and Erie improvement committee of the Cincinnati chamber of commerce, said:

"It seems to me futile to expend great sums of money on the development of our inland waterways unless our government adopts an intelligent policy about railroad control."

"The future of waterways development is absolutely dependent upon a government control which will enforce the operation of the waterways and the railroads and a co-ordinated and articulated system which will give the people the benefits of an efficient combination of water and rail facilities. This cannot be accomplished under the present railroad law, which provides that the railroads cannot be controlled by the government for a longer period than 21 months after the return of peace. Within a 21 months' period no substantial development of existing waterways can be made, nor can their operation in so brief a period afford any adequate test of their values."

"Upon the return of the railroads to private ownership, which must be made within twenty-one months period, as the present law provides, the cut-throat competition of the railroads under private control with the partially developed waterways will effectively destroy water transportation as heretofore and the people's investment in these facilities will continue to be of little if any value."

"I have urged the congress to ex-

pend the period of Federal control of the railroads for five years because that will give us time to develop some of the most important existing water routes, co-ordinate them with the railroads and prove their worth as a part of a great American transportation system."

"I also feel that the government should control the railroads and the inland waterways for a period of five years so that they may in turn be co-ordinated with our government merchant marine, which has been built at a cost of more than two billion dollars and which under existing law the government controls for a five year period."

"Unless we look at this great problem with vision and from the standpoint solely of the American people instead of from the standpoint of the selfish interest of private railroad owners, private steamship ownership, private shippers, private investors, or any other single class, we shall not measure up to our obligations to the American people nor realize the great opportunities and destiny that lie ahead of us."

OFFICIAL WORLD LEAGUE PLAN ON GREAT ISSUES BEFORE PARLEY

Paris, Jan. 27.—A series of resolutions dealing with the creation of a league of nations, inquiries into responsibility for the war, on reparation, international legislation and international control of ports, waterways and railroads was brought before today's session of the peace conference.

The conference unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. "That it is essential to the maintenance of the world settlement which the associated nations are now met to establish that a league of nations be created to promote international obligations and provide safeguards against war. This league should be created as an integral part of the general treaty of peace, and should be open to every civilized nation which can be relied on to promote its objects."

"The members of the league should periodically meet in international conference, and should have a permanent organization and secretaries to carry on the business of the league in the intervals between the conferences."

"The conference therefore appoints a committee representative of the associated governments to work out the details of the constitution and the functions of the league and the draft of resolutions in regard to breaches of the laws of war for presentation to the peace conference."

The following additional resolutions were submitted to the conference:

ON RESPONSIBILITY. "That a commission composed of two representatives apiece from the five great powers and five representatives to be elected by the other powers be appointed to inquire and report upon the following:

"First: The responsibility of the authors of the war; "Second: The facts as to breaches of the laws and customs of war committed by the forces of the German Empire and their allies on land, on sea and in the air during the present war; "Third: The degree of responsibility for these offences attaching to particular members of the enemy's forces, including members of the general staffs and other individuals, however highly placed; "Fourth: The constitution and procedure of a tribunal appropriate to the trial of these offences; "Fifth: Any other matters cognate or ancillary to the above which may arise in the course of the inquiry, and which the commission finds it useful and relevant to take into consideration."

ON REPARATION. "That a commission be appointed which shall comprise not more than three representatives apiece from each of the five great powers and not more than two representatives apiece from Belgium, Greece, Poland, Rumania and Serbia, to examine and report:

"First, on the amount of reparation which the enemy countries ought to pay; second, on what they are capable of paying, and, third, on the method, the form and time within which payment should be made."

ON INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION. "That a commission composed of two representatives apiece from the five great powers and five representatives to be elected by the other powers represented at the peace conference be appointed to inquire into the conditions of employment from the international aspect and to consider the international means necessary to secure common action on matters affecting conditions of employment and to recommend the form of a permanent agency to continue such inquiry and consideration, in co-operation with and under the direction of the league of nations."

ON INTERNATIONAL CONTROL. "That a commission composed of two representatives apiece from the five great powers and five representatives to be appointed to inquire and report upon the international regime for ports, waterways and railways."

AGREEMENT ON FOOD RELIEF

Washington, Jan. 27.—An agreement on the administration bill appropriating \$100,000,000 for European famine relief, was reached today by the Senate and House conferees after a brief session.

No material changes were made in the bill by the conferees. All the Senate amendments, with minor changes in phraseology, were adopted, including that by Senator Penrose, providing that wheat donated should be bought as far as practicable in America.

Prohibition, added by the Senate against distribution of food to enemy peoples also was provided by the conferees but the provision was re-drafted so as to insure that Armenians and other friendly peoples in enemy territory might become the subjects of relief.

March Says Army Will Not be Reduced Below 500,000 If It Is Possible.

1,800,000 ARE STILL OVERSEAS

Shipping Capacity Will Bring Men Home Inside of Six Months.

Washington, Jan. 27.—General March, chief of staff, informed the Senate Military Committee today that shipping arrangements had been made by which 300,000 men might be transported home monthly and that all of the American expeditionary force could be returned home and demobilized within six months.

There are still about 785,000 men in camp in the United States and all will be demobilized within a month from today except those retained for "overhead" duty. General March added, up to noon last Saturday, he said, 101,000 men had arrived from overseas.

How many Americans will be held abroad in the Army of Occupation is to be determined by President Wilson. General March stated, but more Americans already have been designated for return home than originally proposed by Marshal Foch. He indicated that ten divisions had been suggested as America's contribution to the Army of Occupation.

Discussing demobilization plans generally with the committee, General March said retention of an American standing army of 500,000 was proposed.

"We don't ever expect to reduce below 500,000 men—if we can help it," he said.

Transport sufficient to transport 300,000 men monthly will be available, he explained, through ships piloted by the Allies combined with German passenger tonnage, and the negotiations are virtually completed.

With about 1,800,000 Americans still overseas, the chief of staff said, a shipping schedule of 300,000 monthly will make it possible to return and demobilize all within six months.

"If the President agrees to leave ten divisions, or whatever number, in the army of occupation," he said, "we can make it in less time. From the beginning General Pershing was instructed to return men as fast as shipping was available."

Speaking of the 785,000 men still in camp at home, General March said: "Every single man will be out of camp within one month from today except those retained for overhead duty."

Several senators said they had received many complaints because divisions which had seen long service overseas apparently were to be the last sent home.

This policy, General March said, was strictly in accordance with military plans to hold experienced men in the army of occupation, adding:

"It will keep men who will not unduly excite the Germans or who will be able to run over them if necessary."

REVOCATION OF WILSON'S POWER

To Return Railroads to Owners After Peace is Declared.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Revocation of President Wilson's power to return railroads under government control to their private owners any time between 21 months after peace is declared, was proposed in a bill introduced today by Senator Cummins of Iowa, a Republican leader of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which is studying railroad legislation. It was referred to the committee.

The measure provides that government control during the 21 months' period shall be mandatory unless otherwise ordered by Congress. Senator Cummins and many other members of Congress oppose return of the carriers without further railroad legislation, generally deemed impossible at the present session. Amending the present law, the bill would provide:

"That the Federal control of railroads and transportation systems heretofore and heretofore provided for shall continue for and during the period of control of one year and nine months next following the date of the proclamation by the President of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace, unless Congress otherwise directs."

"No right to compensation shall accrue to such owners, from and after the date of the relinquishment of the property so relinquished, whether returned at the end of such period or sooner, by direction of Congress."

RIVAL FACTIONS HAVE CONFLICT

Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 27.—The conflict between the Boot and Workers' union and the Shoe and Leather Protective union, and other rival factions of the shoe workers of this city, was reduced to a demonstration and picket cordon at the plant of the Austin H. Perry Co. The occasion was the inauguration of an agreement between the Perry company and the B. and S. W. U. by which the latter's wage list and working conditions were accepted as governing the conduct of the plant.

The effect of the new agreement, according to leaders of the S. W. P. U., was to exclude 400 of its members from employment. These workers established a line of pickets around the Perry factory and later marched to the S. W. P. U. headquarters, where the situation was discussed.